The Virginia Gazette.

And Richmond and Manchester Advertiser.

RICHMOND: Printed (on Mondays and Thursdays) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, and CO. at the New Printing-Office, opposite Mr. Bowler's Tavern; where Subscriptions for this Paper, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received and carefully inserted; and Printing Work in its various Branches, executed in a neat and correct manner.

Four Dollars per Annum.] THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1793. [Numb. 8 of Vol. I.]

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will be pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

VIRGINIA:—

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of March, 1793.

THE Court doth order the bills in all ſuits depending at the Rules to be diſmiſſed, unleſs the plaintiffs, by themſelves, or their counſel, do appear and proſecute the ſame before or on the firſt rule day after the next term. (A Copy)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

To MANUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, *&c.*

THE Subscriber has opened a BURR-STONE MANUFACTORY under his own immediate direction, in the city of *Richmond*, near the *Courthouſe*, where he has juſt received a cargo of the beſt materials, and choſen by ſkilful workmen, particularly to ſuit the manufacture of *Virginia* wheat.

For the accommodation of the owners of Mills, Mill-Wrights and Millers, or thoſe who chooſe to work their mill-ſtones with balance or ſwivel horns, may have the horns made here, and ſunk by a profeſſed miller, and the runners ſhall be backed on a cock-head to the centre of its own weight; the horns will be immovably fixed, by which means the ſtones will be balanced, or hung miller-wiſe, (generally ſpeaking) at all times.

Directions given *(gratis)* to purchaſers how to work Burr-Stones to advantage.

An aſſortment of ſuperfine and country BOULTING-CLOTHS is on hand, to ſuit the ſtones;—ROLLING-SCREENS, and COLOGNE STONES for grinding corn.

☞ The long experience in the manufacturing line, and the ſucceſs I have met with in ſelling materials of this kind, prompts me to ſolicit the Manufacturers of flour in particular, and the public in general, for a further continuance of their favours; who may reſt aſſured I will furniſh them with unexceptionable materials at reaſonable prices for caſh.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. [e184]

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. J. & T. Gilliat, where he will be conſtantly ſupplied with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

And other Articles uſual in his line of buſineſs.

☞ The ſtore near the Bridge (at the houſe where he formerly reſided) will be continued on his account, in the ſame line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that houſe, he wiſhes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would ſuit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w-1)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, Plaintiffs:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, Defendants.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the parish of ———, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

FOR SALE,

An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 1, 1793.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "The INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news paper, publiſhed in the town of Peterſburg, by William Davis, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by the Printers hereof.

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee-Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* Wood-Aſhes, Soap-Grease, Candle-Wick, Tallow, *and* old Lead *or* Pewter.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them theſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of (L. S.) April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TH: JEFFERSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, inſtant, and will continue to be regularly publiſhed on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the firſt half-yearly payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen who ſtill retain ſubſcription-papers in their hands will oblige the Editors by ſending them in immediately.

April 18, 1793.

Debate on the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treaſury, (continued from our laſt.)

Friday, *March* 1.

MR. SEDGWICK opened the debate, by calling for the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury to Mr. Short, of the firſt of September, 1790, ſhewing the objects and general views of the Secretary, relative to the negociation of the loans under the two acts authorizing them.

Mr. Barnwell, then roſe, and addreſſed the chairman as follows:—

Before I proceed to diſcuſs the obſervations which yeſterday fell from the gentlemen who introduced the reſolutions now before us, I cannot refrain from ſaying, that I am extremely happy, that in paſſing through the medium of that gentleman's examination, this ſubject has changed its hue from the foul ſtain of ſpeculation to the milder colouring of an illegal exerciſe of diſcretion and a want of politeneſs in the Secretary of the treaſury. I feel happy becauſe I always am ſo when any man charged with guilt can acquit himſelf; and the more ſo now when a man in a high reſponſible office and high in the eſtimation of his countrymen, can reduce a charge from a quality calculated to have excited an alarm, even in *Pandemonium*, to ſuch a ſhape as I fancy will ſcarce ſerve to ſatisfy the uncommon curioſity which it appears to have excited. As I have never been in the habit of taking notes, I ſhall depend upon memory in anſwering the gentleman from Virginia; although I imagine as that gentleman uſually ſticks very cloſe to his point, whatever it may be, that in purſuing his charges I ſhall ſubſtantially anſwer his arguments. In commenting upon the two firſt reſolutions to which I am by order confined, I ſhall conſider in the firſt inſtance, what regards the right of drawing money into this country—the gentleman appears not to have conſidered the law properly, for there cannot be a doubt that the Preſident had a right to make what arrangements he pleaſed in order to attain what he might conſider a proper modification of the debt due by the United States abroad; he might have borrowed or paid the money here; he might have borrowed the money in England, or wherever he thought fit. I will aſk the gentleman by what preciſe authority he borrowed the money in Amſterdam and Antwerp and paid it in Paris; certainly by none, but that diſcretion which has been depended upon to modify the debt in the manner moſt conducive to the intereſt of the United States. I take it then for granted, Mr. Chairman, that the right of the Preſident to draw the money borrowed here, or to ſend it any where muſt be conceded: The queſtion will then ariſe, whether the Secretary of the Treaſury had a right to do this or no, and whether this has not been done without, nay, againſt the inſtructions of the Preſident. I really conſider this as one of the moſt extraordinary caſes that I have ever known exhibited. Let us conſider its form; a highly important truſt of no leſſer import than the diſcretionary uſe of 14,000,000 of dollars is placed in the Preſident of the United States. He by a general commiſſion and by ſpecial inſtructions, deputes this power to the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſtating that he is to conform to theſe and whatever inſtructions he might from time to time give him. Let any man ſeriouſly examine theſe powers, and I am of opinion that the Secretary under theſe had a right to draw if he thought proper, unleſs inſtructed to the contrary: For the Preſident conveys a compleat power to modify the debt, provided that it ſhould be with all convenient diſpatch applied to pay the principal and intereſt due to France; for where the payments are to be made, is certainly left to the Secretary. If this has not been exerciſed advantageouſly this is another circumſtance which the gentleman himſelf has not queſtioned. But ſays the gentleman, the Secretary under theſe inſtructions had no ſpecial authority to draw, notwithſtanding which he began to draw in 1790, and has continued to draw at different times into this country the enormous ſum of 3,000,000 of dollars, and *therefore* he muſt have done this without, nay, againſt the inſtructions of the Preſident, who it is preſumed having delegated this great truſt, has never for three years enquired into the performance of it.

[*See laſt page.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

NETHERLANDS.

Letter from General de Pirch, to Major-General Count de Brandwike.

"SIR, Venlo, March 2.

"I SEND you an account of Gen Clairfayt. As it muft give univerſal pleaſure, I have embraced the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmiting it to you with a requeſt, that you will communicate it alſo wherever you may think proper. Our arms perhaps will have the ſame ſucceſs to-morrow; for the advanced poſts will be attacked, and we ſhall then endeavour to get poſſeſſion of Ruremond. I am, &c.

(Signed) "DE PIRCH."

Official diſpatch from Gen. Clairfayt.

"This day has been perfectly ſortunate for the Imperial troops. Laſt night we croſſed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Judiers; to the diſtance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, including priſoners, to the number of 600, amounts on the whole to 2000 men. Twelve cannons, thirteen ammunition waggons, and their military cheſt alſo fell into our hands.

"His royal highneſs the Arch-Duke Charles attacked in perſon, this afternoon, with the advanced guard, ſome battaries where there were nine cannons, and took poſſeſſion of them.

"Our loſs amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret, among the former, Col. de Pfortzeim and Capt. Meſmanchers.

"You will be ſo kind, General, as to communicate this account to his ſerene highneſe the Duke of Brunſwick.

"At Head Quarters General, of Aldenhoven, March 1ſt, 1793.

(Signed) "CLAIRFAYT."

To Major-General
Baron de Wenckheim.

AMSTERDAM, February 15.

By letters from Germany, the pontion of the Imperial and Pruſſian troops is an uninterrupted line from Deux Ponts to Cleves, and is ſupported in the rear and centre by the army at Coblentz, making altogether about 150,000 men.

DUBLIN, March 12.

The Lloyd's liſts of the laſt Britiſh mails continue to give a diſagreeable regiſter of veſſels captured by the enemy; the diſtreſs occaſioned by which is but poorly aſſuaged by the taking of three merchant ſhips and a dozen paltry privateers by his majeſty's ſhips of war in the Britiſh channel.

Sixty merchant ſhips under the convoy of two frigates from London down channel, having lain too, in the night of the 14th of laſt month, under the Iſle of Wight, two French privateers ſtole in among them and took ſeveral by boarding them.

What a ſad reverſe of character have the volunteers of Ireland experienced in a few years!—In 1780 they were courted, thanked, admired, applauded—now, they are inſulted, deſpiſed, degraded, proſcribed.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council have iſſued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for apprehending the perſon or perſons who poſted a ſeditious libel entitled "Society of United Iriſhmen" on the door of the Houſe of Lords, on the 1ſt of March inſtant.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 3.

Letter from Gen. Miranda to the Miniſter at War, dated Head Quarters, at Hecton, February 25.

"Maeſtricht being inveſted according to the orders I received, by a body of 12,000 men on the left banks of the Meuſe, and by 6000 on the right, we proceeded to form the works and batteries neceſſary for the bombardment. The whole have been happily terminated the 23d, on the heights of Konwenberg, and with the loſs only of three men killed, notwithſtanding the conſtant fire kept up from the garriſon.

"Our batteries being to commence firing yeſterday at noon, I ſent ſummonſes to the Commandant General, and to the Magiſtrates. The anſwer of the Prince of Heſſe, Governor of the place, was a refuſal. He gave me to underſtand verbally by Col. Amaudin, that he had found the ſaid ſummons very ſtrange, as he did not know that the Dutch nation had declared war againſt France, and that if I permitted him he would ſend a courier to their High Mightineſſes to requeſt directions on that head.

"Our fire commenced in the night, ſupported by another battery of mortars erected before Wick, and ſoon after the town appeared to be on fire. The enemy found means to extinguiſh it, but at ſix this morning it was again in flames, and is burning at this moment.

"While we were inveſting the place, the enemy to about 1200, made two ſorties, one towards Wick, and the other by the gate of St. Peter. Our troops eaſily repulſed them, with loſs on their part, while we had not a man killed.

"I am in haſte to terminate this operation, that I may execute others more eſſential, with which I am charged by Gen. Dumourier, as I had the honor to inform you in my laſt diſpatches. MIRANDA."

Letter from Gen. Dumourier to the Commiſſioners at Bruſſels.

Head Quarters, at Haven Bergen, February 26.

"I announce to you, that we have this night taken the fort of Klundert. The garriſon after holding out eight hours, made their eſcape. They conſiſted of 150 men, 73 of whom we have made priſoners. We had only two wounded. An unfortunate woman has been killed in the town. I ſhall give ſome indemnification to her family. We found in the forts a great number of cannons, 24, 18, and 12 pounders.—Williamſtadt will be attacked this night, and taken, notwithſtanding the number of frigates by which it is defended, and which we ſhall oblige to retire. I wiſh to harraſs you every day with the account of ſome new ſucceſs. This, though of great utility for my plans, not being of the ſame importance as the capture of Breda, I have not ſent a courie to Paris, and I only beg that you will tranſmit this intelligence to the convention.

DUMOURIER.

"P. S. On the 28th, the day after tomorrow, I ſhall march againſt Gertruydenberg."

Letter from the Miniſter at War.

Paris, March 5.

"I think it my duty to inform you, that I learn by a letter which I have received from Gen. Valence, that the Pruſſians, to the number of 25 or 30,000 men, have advanced to the Roer to relieve Maeſtricht. and that the movement of the enemy has induced Gen. Miranda to ſuſpend the bombardment of the place. This event, of little importance in itſelf, may only oblige us to attack it in form, and retard us ſometime longer. Such is the preciſe truth of intelligence, which may be conſidered as of more importance than it deſerves, and on which it is my duty to fix the opinion of the National Convention."

Paris is now in the moſt profound tranquility. The plans of the inſurgents, or more properly of their inſtigators, are completely defeated, at leaſt for the preſent. The examination now rigorouſly going on, will probably bring ſome of the latter to puniſhment.

LONDON, February 22.

Thoſe who ſpeak ſo coolly of the eaſe with which Holland may prevent the entrance of an enemy by laying the country under water, reaſon in much the ſame way as the Iriſhman in Joe Miller, who ſaid, he did not much fear being condemned to be hanged, for he could any time ſave his life by cutting his throat in jail.

It is ſaid, as a proof of the popularity of the war, that 1800 recruits were raiſed laſt week in Mancheſter. Alas! is it not rather a proof, that the war has already ſuſpended the looms of Mancheſter.

The great houſe which ſtopped a few days for near half a million of money, goes on again with additional credit and reſpectability, from its being aſcertained that its real property was very great, after all the claims upon it were diſcharged.

His royal highneſs the Duke of York is to command the whole body of the Hanoverian army, as well as to be commander in chief of the Britiſh forces ſerving on the continent.

The French bend the whole of their force in fitting out privateers againſt this country, but hitherto they have not met with much ſucceſs; the convention encouraged this ſyſtem as much as poſſible, and bounties are offered for fitting out privateers.

Saturday about 270 of the royal artillery embarked on board the Woolwich, of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, at Spithead. One company are to be landed at Gibraltar, the remainder are for the windward iſlands.

Dumourier's laſt letter to Lord Auckland, it is ſaid, has a ſmack of that joke which he ſometimes mixes with the moſt ſerious matters. He ſays, "As you do not think it conſiſtent with your dignity, to travel in this unpleaſant weather to meet me in the ſwamps, I ſhall come to you. We Republicans can travel in all weathers; and I dare ſay you will not diſdain my propoſitions, when I ſhall renew them on the Exchange of Amſterdam."

The inundations, as far as they have taken place in Holland, have been productive of a general diſcontent. In the province of Utrecht the meaſure found a ſerious oppoſition, and to ſay with what foundation, we need only add, that the land thus covered, will be at leaſt 5 years, before it recovers in any degree its vegetative powers.

The patriots of Holland are ſufficiently numerous to be formidable, but that they are divided among themſelves. The object of one party is merely the expulſion of the Stadtholder, without any further change in the government. The other and more numerous party wiſh for a government on the model of the French republic. Quere, *Will they not unite?*

We very properly execrate the ſavage and ferocious practice of a mob parading the ſtreets of Paris with the heads of thoſe they have decollated; yet the Legiſlature of this country, leſs than fifty years ago, Decreed, That the heads of three men ſhould be exhibited upon one of the city gates for the contemplation of every *civilized* paſſenger—the admiration of every foreigner—and the gratification of thoſe ſtrong-beaked birds that feaſt on blood! In this ſituation, as a mark of *national civilization*, one of the heads remained full forty years.

Letters from Ireland relate, that the greater queſtion of Parliamentary reform has been loſt there by a majority of eighty-eight. The previous queſtion was moved upon a reſolution propoſed by the advocates for reform. A conſiderable fervent has begun to prevail in that kingdom, and the volunteer corps in the North are increaſed from 600 to 800 men each.

It is reported that government have received the diſagreeable intelligence, that two thouſand diſſenters were openly in arms at Belfaſt, under the command of a Mr. Fitzgerald, and, as is believed, with the advice of ſeveral of the Dublin contenders for popularity.

The Stadtholder, however, ſeems to be unmoved and ſerene; and as ſome counterbalance for the ill fortune at Breda, a courier arrived, and a few hours before the packet ſailed, with the important intelligence, "that Gen. Clairfayt had attacked the French at Venlo, and, after a deſperate engagement, taken 600 priſoners, with their arms, and killed 2000 on the ſpot."

MARCH 11.

Repulſe before Williamſtadt.

The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamſtadt, were communicated in a letter to a reſpectable merchant in the city, brought by the meſſenger which arrived yeſterday from Holland. It is with an honeſt pride we have to ſtate, that a part of our countrymen were actively engaged in ſo glorious a buſineſs.

Capt. Manley of the Syren, having previouſly concerted the buſineſs with the governor of Williamſtadt, brought his ſhip to bear ſucceſsfully upon the French army.—The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the Engliſh frigate.

This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garriſon made a ſally, and 700 of the French were killed by the fire of the garriſon, and the Syren together.

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack. At this moment a ſluice was opened, which had the deſired effect—upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren, the ſpirit and vigour of the garriſon, and the effect of the inundation. Dumourier found it in vain to perſiſt. He abandoned his works, and retired to the diſtance of a league, up to the middle in water.

The French recommenced their firing upon Williamſtadt on Thurſday laſt; it was on Tueſday that they retired; however, Ruremonde having fallen into the hands of the combined powers, which is the grand ſtorehouſe of the French, it is ſuppoſed, that the ſiege muſt of courſe be given up; and to this, the brave garriſon ſent as anſwer, by the trumpet which ſummoned them on the ſeventh in the evening, ſuppoſed as a laſt flouriſh, that terms of capitulation were vainly offered; that no ſurrender ſhould take place but by ſtorm, which was defied.

The Dutch papers confirm the account of the active part the Syren frigate took in repulſing the enemy.

During the ſiege, many houſes have been deſtroyed by the red hot balls.

Venlo alſo ſuffered greatly; half the town was laid in ruins, but a red hot ball from the city falling upon the French powder-waggons, the attack was immediately given over.

MARCH 14.

A letter was received in town on Monday laſt, from Col. Grinfield of the guards, who commands at Helvoet, dated Saturday the 9th inſt. at noon—He ſtates, that on that morning, Dumourier, after having fired upon the town of Williamſtadt for 24 hours without intermiſſion, with red hot balls, was reſolved to make an attempt on the north of the town by water, for which purpoſe he embarked 13,000 of his men in boats—Theſe boats were purſued and vigorouſly attacked by the Dutch armed boats, and every one of them ſunk; not a ſingle Frenchman out of the 13,000 eſcaped. *A big ſtory this.*

The town of Williamſtadt is totally demoliſhed by the fire of the French, but the Governor and the garriſon were ſtill determined to hold out. They were well ſupplied with proviſions and ammunition, and were in the higheſt ſpirits, confident that their gallantry will meet with the applauſes, not only of their country, but of all mankind.

RICHMOND, *May* 9.

It is ſaid letters were received on the 25th of April, in New-York, from Liverpool, via Philadelphia, which ſtate that Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Erſkine, are committed cloſe priſoners to the Tower of London.

The following Addreſs of the very reſpectable Society of Friends was delivered to his Britannic Majeſty, on the 8th of February laſt, by Meſſrs. Elliot, Lloyd, and Beaven:

To GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

"*May it pleaſe the King,*

"Thy dutiful ſubjects, the religious Society of Friends, called Quakers, have felt their minds deeply affected with the calamities attendant on war, and the inconſiſtency thereof with the doctrine of Chriſt, the prince of peace; we apprehend that we cannot, at this time, diſcharge our duty to God, to thee and to our fellow-ſubjects, many of whoſe precious lives may be the victims of the impending hoſtilities, without beſeeching thee to exert thy conſtitutional power to prevent a meaſure which may conſign to danger and to death thouſands of our country men, many of whom, alas! may be but too little prepared for that ſolemn event, even in the more gradual way of natural infirmity.

"The protection and ſupport of kingdoms, and of governments, are not in the multitude of an hoſt, but in the Lord Almighty; may, therefore, thy councils ſeek his protection, by the righteouſneſs which exalts a nation, and by continuing to oppoſe that tyrant of vice and immorality which hath ſo long prevailed, and which thou, O King, as became a chriſtian ruler, haſt, not long ſince, lamented, cenſured, and endeavoured to reſtrain.

"Permit us here, before we cloſe this our earneſt and affectionate Addreſs, reſpectfully to mention the cauſe of our fellow-creatures, the Africans. We have petitioned the houſe of commons on this affecting ſubject; and although we deſire that the deliberations of parliament may at all times free, we are engaged to preſs it upon thy Mind, to conſider whether no acceleration of relief can be obtained for that grievouſly oppreſſed race, from the influence which a beloved king hath, and ought to have, on the minds of his people.

"Thus may the bleſſing of the peacemakers, and of thoſe who love righteouſneſs, be thy happy portion and immortal crown.

"Signed on behalf of the meeting for ſuffering, held in London, 26th of the 2d month 1798, by 62 friends."

The KING's ANSWER.

"WHATEVER ſteps I may feel myſelf bound to take, for the ſecurity of my people, I am not leſs inclined to judge favorably of the motives which have led you to preſent this Addreſs; and you may depend upon the continuance of my protection."

A letter from a gentleman in Londondery, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 18th, ſays,

"It is ſcarcely poſſible to convey to you an adequate idea of the preſent ſtate of Europe. All its Kings, all its Prieſts, are combined againſt the new republic of France, and many hundred thouſand of men are now in arms, to reſtore Kingly Power, and the influence of the Church in that country. None of the hoſtile powers have entered into this war with greater zeal and acrimony than England, the people whereof, at any rate, a great majority of them, are as keen for exterminating Liberty in France, as they were formerly for ſubjugating the thirteen Colonies. The Scotch, however, are not ſo unanimous upon this occaſion, as they were then: a great number in Scotland being againſt the war. As to Ireland, I think I may ſafely ſay, that two thirds of the people, in their preſent diſcontented ſtate of mind are completely adverſe to the preſent ſyſtem of Engliſh politics. As to the French themſelves, if they were unanimous at home, they might be a match for all their enemies. Two of their Generals, Dumourier and Cuſtine, are men of wonderful fortune and ability: But the queſtionable execution of their King, which has eſtranged many moderate men from their cauſe, and the horrible diſſentions in Paris, conducted or excited by the execrable faction of Roberſpierre and Marat, have cauſed a doubt, at leaſt a fear that the really virtuous men among them are too few and too weak to carry their upright intentions into effect. In the mean time the government of Ireland is carrying on a high and ſtrong hand in conjuction with the Engliſh miniſter—A man dare not ſpeak, or ſcarcely think, for fear of the *Secret committee of the Lords*, who have renewed all the arbitrary proceedings of the Star Chamber. Every man or body of men, who preſume to talk of liberty, or a reform of a corrupt Conſtitution in Church and State, are perſecuted and proſecuted, fined or confined, or both, after a very ſummary trial; and the IRISH VOLUNTEERS, once the glory and boaſt of their country, are now openly caſumniated and proſcribed."

There are many in this country (ſays a correſpondent) from a certain European iſland, who becauſe they are worſhippers of the old royal houſe of Hanover and its litter of kinglings have the impudence to ſuppoſe that notwithſtanding all that happened ſome years ago, Americans are to be drawn into the vortex of their commercial and political influence. Let ſuch beware, and ſing ſmall; the ſpirit of America vibrates with that of France, and when ſhe feels a proper ſenſe of her own dignity ſhe will ſend men and ſupplies to aſſiſt in the noble cauſe of liberty, inſtead of ſuffering her real citizens to content themſelves with guzzling down bumpers to the proſperity of the brave aſſerters of the rights of man. Phil. paper

MARRIED—On Saturday evening laſt, Mr. LAWRENCE GIBBONS, of York, to Miſs PEGGY NICOLSON, of the city of Williamſburg.

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL

PARIS, March 11.

Proclamation by the commune of Paris

"To arms, Citizens, to arms!—If you heſitate, all is loſt!!!—A conſiderable portion of the Republic is invaded; Aixla Chapelic, Liege, Bruſſels, may be even now in the poſſeſſion of the enemy; the heavy artillery, the baggage, the treaſure of the army have been obliged to fall back precipitately towards Valenciennes, the only town which can for a moment impede the progreſs of the enemy. All that cannot follow will be thrown into the Meuſe. Dumourier is making conqueſts in Holland; but if conſiderable levies of recruits do not ſupport him, Domourier and with him the flower of the French armies, may be irretrievably loſt.

"Pariſians! conſider the magnitude of the danger. Will you permit the enemy again to ravage this land of liberty, to deſolate with fire your towns and your villas?

"Pariſians! It is particular againſt you that this abominable war is directed. It is your wives, your children, whom they wiſh to maſſacre. It is Paris that they mean to reduce to aſhes. Remember that the inſolent Brunſwick has ſworn not to leave one ſtone upon another.

"Pariſians! Once more ſave the commonwealth; once more ſet an example; riſe; arm—march? and theſe bands of ſlaves will again recoil before you. The laſt effort is required; it muſt be a terrible—a finiſhed blow. This campaign decides the fate of the world. Kings muſt be terrified; they muſt be exterminated. Men of the 14th of July, and the 5th October, men of the 10th of Auguſt, rouſe!!!

"Your brethren, your children; purſued by the enemy, perhaps ſurrounded by them, invoke your aſſiſtance; your brethren, your children, maſſacred in the plains of Champaigne, and under the ſmoking ruins of Liſle—your brothers killed at Jemappe—Riſe and revenge their death.

"Let all our arms in the ſections be occupied. Citizens! repair thither, and ſwear to ſave the country—ſave it. Woe to him that heſitates. Let thouſands of men march from Paris. This is the moment of deadly combat between men and kings—between Slavery and Liberty.

(Signed) "PACHE, MAYOR.
"COLOMBEAU. SEC."

LONDON, March 16.

The report of 13,000 French having been ſunk in their boats going to attack Williamſtadt, turns out as we expected it would, to be wholly unfounded. STAR.

March 11. Letters were receivad yeſterday in town, by Mr. Hope, late of Amſterdam, giving an account of the defeat of the French at Dieſt, by the army under the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg—12,000 French were ſaid to be ſlain. This letter Mr. Hope forwarded to miniſters.

Gen. Miranda, it is likewiſe ſaid, in an attempt to deſert to the Pruſſians, had been intercepted by his own men.

A letter received this morning from Oſtend, daied the 14th inſt. ſays, That Dumourier had reached Bruſſels, with the view of endeavouring to make a ſtand againſt the allied armies. The churches have been robbed by the French of all the ſilver plate, which Dumourier, however, had ordered to be reſtored.

Accounts have been received at Oſtend of the march from Maeſtricht of a column of Pruſſians. The Auſtrians under Clairfayt, amounted to 32,000 men, beſides 16,000 Auſtrian cavalry. They were faſt penetrating into the country, and were expected to reach Bruſſels by the end of the week. By the end of the month, it was the general opinion, that the French would be driven completely out of Flanders.

MARCH 25,

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

By the French account we learn, that on the 15th inſt. the Auſtrian's advanced poſts were driven in, and the French re-took Tirelemont.—On the 16th a heavy cannonade took place.

On the 18th, at 7 in the morning, the French attacked the Auſtrians—The field of battle was Newland, near Tirelemont; they were beat back by the Auſtrians centre and right wing, but at 3 in the afternoon they pierced the Auſtrians left, when Clairfayt came up with a reſerve, and decided the victory. The French retreated in good order till about 6 in the evening, when the Auſtrian light cavalry got amongſt them, and put them completely to the route. They loſt, according to ſome accounts, 28 pieces of cannon, and according to others 34.—The ſlaughter on both ſides was very great, but it was impoſſible to aſcertain the numbers—that of the French on the field was ſaid to be 6 or 7000.

When the account came away, the Auſtrians were in purſuit, but it was not known at the Hague to what ſide the enemy turned. That affair was underſtood to be clearly deciſive, eſpecially as there was an immenſe body of light cavalry in purſuit of the French, who had drawn together every ſoldier they could muſter in the Netherlands.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DUMOURIER TO THE BATAVIANS.

Batavians!

THE Stadtholder, who, according to the principles of Republicans, ought only to be your Captain-General; who ought not to exerciſe, but for your happineſs, the power with which you have inveſted him, ſubordinate to the will and deciſion of the Republic; holds you in oppreſſion and ſlavery.

You know perfectly well your rights, which in 1787, you attempted to recover from the ambitious Houſe of Orange. At that time, you had recourſe to the French nation; but as ſhe herſelf then groaned undir the deſpotiſm of a prefidious Court, you were made the ſport of the vile intrigues who then governed France.

A handful of Pruſſians, commanded by the very duke of Brunſwick whom I have ſince driven from Campaign, were ſufficient to ſubjugate you once more. Many of you have been the victims of the vengeance of your ****; many others were obliged to take refuge in France; and ſince that time, you loſt all hope of freedom; till a Revolution, the moſt aſtoniſhing the hiſtory of the world offers, ſupported by the moſt glorious ſucceſs, has given you in Frenchmen, allies at once powerful, generous and free, who will ſecond your efforts to be free, or will learn to die with you.

Batavians, it is not againſt you that the French Nation has declared war: friends to all Nations, ſhe has only for enemies all tyrants. The more enemies we have, the more will our principles be propagated: perſuaſion and victory will ſupport the impreſcriptible Rights of Man; and Nations will be weary of exhauſting their blood and treaſures for a ſmall number of individuals, who keep diſcord alive merely to deceive and enſlave the people. We enter Holland as friends to the Dutch, and as irreconcilable enemies of the Houſe of Orange. Its yoke appears too inſupportable for your choice to be doubtful. Do not you ſee, that this demi-deſpot who tyrannizes over you, ſacrifices to his perſonal intereſt the beſt intereſts of your republic?) Did he not engage you in 1782, to break, with a diſgraceful perfidy, your treaty of alliance with us?

Has he not ſince conſtantly favoured the Engliſh commerce, at the expence of your own? At this moment, does he not deliver up your moſt important ſettlements the Cape of Good Hope, and the Iſland of Ceylon, and all your commerce in India, to the only Nation whoſe inceſſant rivalſhip you have reaſon to fear? Do you believe, that the Engliſh, inſatiable after power and wealth will ever reſtore to you theſe important poſſeſſions, which muſt ſecure them the empire of the Indies? No Batavians, you will never rank among the firſt maritime powers until you are free. Send back to Germany that ambitious Houſe, which for an hundred years has ſacrificed you to its pride.—Send back the ſiſter of Frederick William, who has at his command thoſe ferocious Pruſſians who will awe you as ſoon as you may attempt to break your chains. This calling in of the Pruſſians is conſtantly an inſult to your brave troops. The Houſe of Orange juſtly fears, leſt the ſpirit of liberty ſhould ſway them. A Republican army cannot long ſerve tyranny. Very ſoon the Dutch troops, ſoon the conquerors of the Dogger-bank, will join their colours and their fleets to thoſe of France.

The firſt who ſhall range themſelves under the ſtandard of liberty, ſhall not only be aſſured of the continuance of ſuch employments as they enjoy under the Republic, but of more conſequential ones, and that at the expence of the ſlaves of the Houſe of Orange.

I am about to viſit you, ſurrounded with the generous martyrs of the Revolution of 1787. Their perſeverance, and the ſacrifices they have made, merit your confidence and mine. They form a Committee which will increaſe in number.—This Committee will be extremely uſeful in the firſt moments of your revolution; and all its members, who have no other ambition than to be the deliverers of their country, will re-enter into the different claſſes of ſocial order, as ſoon as your National Convention ſhall be aſſembled.

I come ſnto Holland at the head of ſixty thouſand free and victorious Frenchmen—Sixty thouſand more defend the Belgic Provinces, and are ready to follow me, ſhould I meet with any reſiſtance. We are not the aggreſſors; the party attached to the Houſe of Orange has long carried on againſt us a perfidious and ſecret war. All the plots againſt our liberty have been concerted at the Hague. We will ſeek at the Hague the authors of our misfortunes; we have no anger and vengeance but againſt them—we will over-run your rich Provinces as friends and brothers. You will ſee the difference between the condnct of freemen who ſtretch out to you their hands, and of tyrants who inundate and lay waſte your country. I promiſe to the peaceable cultivators whoſe crops are ſacrificed to the fury of tyrants, and indemnity, by the ſale of the ſubſtance of thoſe who ſhall have ordered theſe uſeleſs inundations. I promiſe alſo to deliver into their hands, and to their juſt vengeance. the perſons of thoſe wicked adminiſtrators, magiſtrates, or military commanders, who ſhall have ordered them. To avoid however, all the deſolations which they occaſion, I exhort the inhabitants of the country, if they have any ſentiments of liberty, to oppoſe theſe inundations; and, I will follow my proclamation cloſely enough to ſupport the Batavians, and purſue the wicked.

Batavians, have confidence in a man whom you know, who has never failed to fulfil what he has promiſed, and who conducts to battle, freemen before whom have flown, and will fly, the Pruſſians, the ſatellites of your tyrants.

The Belgians call me their deliverer; I hope to be ſoon yours.

The General in Chief of the army of the French Republic,
DUMOURIER.

National Convention, Tueſday March 19.

Letter from the Adminiſtraters of Mayence and Loire.

Algiers, March 17, 1793.

Repreſentatives,

The department of Mayence and Loire is in great diſtreſs, but it has not loſt courage. The diſtrict of St. Florent experienced the firſt ſhock: It has been entirely deſtroyed. The treaſury has been plundered, and the patriots have been either maſſacred or expelled by a band of inſurgents. During the time that Saint Florent was ravaged, one proceeded to the town of Cheuille, which ſoon experienced the like fate.

Yeſterday at noon, an engagement took place which was ſtill fatal to the patriots.—The inſurgents are now proceeding to Saumur, an important city, the poſſeſſion of which will render them maſters of the whole country. They demand a King, and that the emigrants ſhall be recalled. The adminiſtrative bodies have ſecured 200 of them, and in order to intimidate theſe villains, they think it neceſſary that the law proceedings ſhould be ſhortenened.

Letter from General Dumourier.

"Tirelemont, March 16.

"Citizen Miniſter,

"I announce to yon with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the check at Aix-la-Chapelle as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired, this day, in the moſt brilliant manner. Yeſterday the Auſtrians attacked Tirelemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being ſuſceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard, poſted on the five heights of Cumblicht, Marchal Limarche defended himſelf with courage and ſkill which ſaved the French army, by giving different diviſions time to march to his aſſiſtance.

"This morning I attacked Tirelemont on the right and left, with a part of the army, as the reſt could not come up. Gen. Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda that on the left, and Egalite that in the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in purſuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldneſs in the villages of Goldeſenhovere and Hantemowder.

"All the bodies of the army diſplayed the greateſt courage. The enemy alſo diſplayed much ſkill in their manœvres. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their diſtance, of the honor of a ſhare in it. I am perſuaded that the Prince de Cobourg will entertain eſteem for the army of the Republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for to-morrow. I ſhall only tell you, that the 8th regiment of infantry repulſed with their bayonets, a charge made by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) "DUMOULIER."

HAGUE, March 11.

Their High Mightineſſes have received intelligence of the Prince of Heſſe, Gov. of Maeſtricht, that intelligence having been received on Monday laſt, that the French army were again forming themſelves near Tongres, all the Auſtrian troops of the firſt line received orders to march from Maeſtricht and its environs, to leave the French no time to execute their projects. On Monday towards the evening, a ſtrong cannonade was heard about the middle of the road to Tongres; and on Tueſday intelligence was received at Maeſtricht, that the French had been driven from Tongres, thro' which place the Anſtrian army went in purſuit of them.

The French are attempting to form a camp on the Heath of Breda. They are likewiſe gathering round Dieſt.

Accounts have this day been received from Williamſtadt, which ſtate, that yeſterday about 11 o'clock at night, the French opened a freſh battery againſt that city. The fire of the French has deſtroyed the greateſt part of the houſes, but the garriſon have ſuſtained very little loſs.

A perſon who was a ſpectator arrived this evening from the environs of Williamſtadt, and brings intelligence, that that fortreſs had been moſt dreadfully bombarded yeſterday afternoon.

Accounts have been received from Heuſden, from which it appears, that the French have quitted the Sconce of Doeverin in ſo much haſte, that they ſunk two pieces of cannon in the water, which were afterwards taken out by the Dntch.

The Sconce is now occupied by the latter, who have ſurpriſed one of the French advanced poſts, conſiſting of 14 or 15 men.

March 17. We are aſſured that the French have juſt raiſed the ſiege of Williſtadt, and abandoned the fort of Klundert. The immediate evacuation of Gertruydenberg is at the leaſt equally probable.

March 22. Intelligence has been received here, that the army of Gen. Dumourier was completely defeated on the 18th inſt. after a moſt obſtinate and bloody conflict. The battle laſted from 7 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon. The carnage was dreadful on both ſides, and the ſuperiority of the Auſtrian horſe put the French to flight, and purſued the advantage they had gained.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Thomas, Capt. Macey in 34 days from Liverpool; and the ſhip Mary, Capt. Preble, in 34 days from Briſtol; by which we are enabled to give a deſultory ſketch of the moſt recent events on the continent of Europe, extracted from a London paper, to the 21ſt, and Briſtol papers to the 23d March.

Koningſtein ſurrendered to the Pruſſians who took 440 Frenchmen priſoners. The French have raiſed the ſiege of Williamſtadt, evacuated Klundert, retreated towards Antwerp after leaving their cannon and ſetting fire to their own batteries at Moerduk; and from the general tenor of accounts from Holland there is reaſon to expect the attack upon the United Netherlands muſt be abandoned.

The Britiſh admiralty have received a letter from Admiral Mac Bride, at Deal, informing the board that a Dunkirk boat had brought an account that 5000 of the French army had deſerted in one day; that 800 of them had come to Dunkirk with their arms, baggage and artillery, the gates were ſhut againſt them, at which they lighted their matches and threatened to blow down the gates, they were then opened and admittance granted, the troops were gone off in all directions, and the object of the campaign was given up.

The letters from Cologne of the 4th of March ſtate the loſs of the French, in the action of the 1ſt of March, to be 6 500 men, and 44 pieces of cannon; the Imperialiſts ſay 353 killed, and 236 wounded. The city of Liege was taken by the Auſtrians, on the 5th of March.

A battle has been fought at Aix la Chappelle in which the army of General Valence has been defeated with great loſs of men, artillery, baggage &c. but the particulars have not yet come to our hands, the conſequence of that action has occaſioned the dereliction of many towns of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

A mail extraordinary brought yeſterday the letters of the Britiſh March packet, which arrived at N. York on Tueſday. By this veſſel no late intelligence is received; but ſhe enables us to fill up any chaſm in our chain of European intelligence from a regular ſeries of the Morning Chronicle down to the 7th of March.

The whole city was yeſterday in anxious expectation for the arrival of the Frigate l'Embuſcade. The artillery were prepared to ſalute her, and the wharves were lined with our citizens. It was late before information was received of her being aground near Tinicum, immediately above Cheſter. Her ſituation is no ways dangerous having got aground as the flood tide was begining to make, but ſhe is ſo ſituated between the iſland and the ſhore, that ſhe will need the tide of ebb to get clear.

A large ſhip belonging to Raguſa came up yeſterday, ſhe ſaluted the city with the old Thirteen. The ſalute was returned.

Letters were received yeſterday from N. York mentioning a report, that our miniſter at Paris had been maſſacred, and that the Duke of York was likely to die of his wounds, received in a late action. It is highly probable that theſe reports are alike void of foundation. The late Engliſh papers would make ſome mention of circumſtances ſo important if ſuch had occurred.

On Sunday night laſt, a ſhip caught fire in this port (the Mary, Capt. Colly, of Newburyport.) Her quarter deck, cabbin, and mizen mait were conſumed. The cargo, however, was little or nothing injured.

THE FRIENDS OF

Meſſ. William Anderſon & Co.

ARE reſpectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we ſhall provide further freight if neceſſary:——We beg leave alſo to inform them, that reaſonable advances will be made by the Agents of the Houſe, to Conſignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3.3]

WE alſo look for the immediate arrival in *York* river of the HARRIOT, a fine American bottom of about 560 hhds. burthen; which veſſel will alſo load to the addreſs of Meſſrs. *William Anderſon & Co.* with tobacco from *York* and *Rappahannock* rivers, and will be diſpatched in a ſhort time.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

May 7, 1793.

Can this be the inference of common ſenſe—can this be the inference of the experience which we have had of the Preſident, one of the prominent features of whoſe character always has been an induſtry to inveſtigate particulars, as remarkable as his ſagacity to frame generals. If then inſtructions have not been given or have been exceeded, was it neceſſary for us to come in aid of the Preſident, he who by our law has the power which we ourſelves cannot exerciſe of removing any of the executive officers at pleaſure; it certainly cannot be neceſſary; for as this officer continues to act, we muſt conclude, that he has either acted by inſtructions or in ſuch manner as to have given ſatisfaction to his principal without them. Really, Mr. Chairman, I cannot but believe that if ſuſpicion had not led the gentleman from Virginia aſtray, the uſual correctneſs of his underſtanding would have prevented him from purſuing ſuch an ignis fatuus as this.

Thus ſir I think I have ſhewn that the Preſident of the United States certainly had the authority to draw the ſums borrowed here, and that both under his commiſſion and his inſtructions give, and inevitably implied, the Secretary had alſo this power, to do this. I ſhall therefore now proceed to a more ſpecial conſideration of the firſt charge, that the Secretary has violated the law in applying a portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of the intereſt falling due upon that principal, which was not authoriſed by law.

Before I proceed, Mr. Chairman, I would wiſh to remark, that whilſt I conſider no principle in legiſlation more correct, than that no money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury but under appropriations by law; yet I conſider, both as impracticable and miſchievous, the doctrine, that the money ariſing from a ſpecial tax ſhall in no inſtance be uſed for any other than that ſpecial purpoſe for which the tax was impoſed, but am of opinion that the ſums raiſed ought rather to be conſidered as an aggregate fund applicable to aggregate purpoſes, and indeed if a rigid adherence to the preciſe letter of the law is neceſſary there has been no occaſion to go abroad to ſearch for violations; for our government at home has been able to act only by this violation. It is well known, that the duties of impoſt and tonnage are appropriated firſt to produce the ſum of 600,000 dollars for the civil liſt, then to pay the intereſt of the foreign debt and ſo on; ſo that by a rigid obſervance of this law the ſecretary muſt have firſt collected the 600,000 dollars in to the public coffers and then a ſum ſufficient to pay the intereſt of the foreign debt, a proceſs which only requires ſtating to ſhew its abſurdity and which muſt nevertheleſs have been connected with a minute conſtruction of the law. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, if the acts of common life bear any analogy with public management, which I believe, what could be conſidered as being more extraordinary than that an individual ſhould appropriate the proceeds of one farm to purchaſe bread, of another drink, and to declare in the face of contingencies, that happen what may, he would ſtarve ſhould the bread crop fail rather than uſe the ſurplus of that appropriated to purchaſe drink, for its purchaſe. But to return, what is this charge, a ſum of money was due abroad for the intereſt of 1791 and 1792 to be paid out of the domeſtic revenues of 1791 and 1792; the United States had an offer to make a payment in part of what was due France, for which money had been borrowed and was already on hand abroad, in a ſupply of proviſions from here to the iſland of St. Domingo, the Secretary therefore, and doubtleſs with the conſent of the Preſident, inſtead of tranſmitting either bills or money from this country to France in order to pay the intereſt due there, and bringing the money borrowed to pay the French debt into this country, in order to furniſh ſupplies for St. Domingo, has committed the great crime of directing the money borrowed and already upon the ſpot to be applied to the payment of the intereſt due, and has taken the ſums applicable to the payments of that intereſt, which was already here, and made uſe of it to pay the debt due to France in the produce of the United States. So that although apparently a portion of the principal borrowed has been applied to pay an intereſt due, yet in reality its capacity to be thus uſed aroſe from its conſtituting in this country an equivalent ſum applicable and which has been applied to pay off the principal of the French debt, the object for which the money was borrowed. Let candor inveſtigate this tranſaction and ſure I am its deductions will be directly the contrary of a charge of crimination. I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that I ſhould have proceeded to examine the other reſolutions which I conſider as weak as thoſe I have made theſe ſhort comments upon, were I not reſtrained by the rules of the houſe. But this I will venture to ſay, that they will be proved unfounded in their inveſtigation, and will merit the witty obſervation of a celebrated writer, that though they roſe like a rocket, they will fall like the ſtick."

Mr. Findley next roſe and expreſſed himſelf nearly as follows:

Mr. Chairman—Being ſtrongly impreſſed with the importance of our time which is now ſo near an end, though I had the honour of ſeconding the reſolutions I took no part in the debates of yeſterday; nor will I now detain you with replies to many of the arguments which have been offered againſt the reſolutions now under diſcuſſion.

Upon one argument, frequently introduced by the gentleman laſt up, viz. the greatneſs of the Secretary's character, &c. I will only make a ſingle remark; there is no character officially known in the executive departments of this government, who merits pre-eminence or to whom a degree of greatneſs can be aſcribed, but in proportion to his prompt execution of the laws and the attention with which he diſcharges the duties of his office. From this rule the Preſident himſelf is not exempted, much leſs a ſubordinate Secretary, whoſe appointment is during pleaſure, and the duties aſſigned him of a changeable and temporary nature.

But to come to the reſolution before us; the firſt enquiries that offer themſelves are, whether the money in queſtion was appropriated to ſpecial and diſtinct purpoſes? Did the Secretary of the Treaſury apply the money to other uſes than the law directed?

In anſwer to the firſt it is only neceſſary to advert to the law authoriſing the loans. The law authoriſing the twelve million loan, appropriates whatever amount may be borrowed *ſolely* to the payment of debts then due to France and Holland.

The law authoriſing the two million loan directs the application thereof to the redemption of the domeſtic debt, in aid of about dollars, ariſing from the revenue previous to the firſt of January.

Theſe appropriations were preciſe, diſtinct, and unconditional; with reſpect to the uſes no room was left for the exerciſe of diſcretion; the will of the legiſlature was expreſs and clearly defined, it left no room for evaſion nor any excuſe for miſtake; nor did the Preſident transfer to the Secretary any other authority or inſtruction than what the law expreſſed.

But the gentleman from South-Carolina ſays, that the preſumption is, that the Preſident did give other inſtructions than he has communicated; that in this caſe preſumption ſhould be admitted as concluſive teſtimony; and that the Secretary or the Preſident are not obliged to communicate the inſtructions or authorities to us.

The gentleman is a lawyer; I will appeal to himſelf, I will appeal to all the profeſſional members on the floor, whether preſumption can be admitted as proof where in the nature of the caſe poſitive teſtimony can be procured.

Surely in courts of juſtice poſitive teſtimony is always required, and preſumptive is rarely admitted; but in this caſe the preſumptive is by the gentleman ſet in oppoſition to the poſitive. However, this is not the caſe in fact. The Preſident did give commiſſion and inſtructions, and theſe are fully communicated to us. If he conceived we had no right to demand them he would have told us ſo, if he had kept any part of them back he would have informed us, and aſſigned his reaſons for doing ſo. I preſume that the Preſident has acted the part of a candid, honeſt man, the gentleman preſumes the reverſe. The ſuggeſtion that this houſe, which has the excluſive right of originating the appropriation of money, has no right to be informed of the application of it, is ſo novel and extraordinary, ſo inconſiſtent with every idea of propriety and good government that it requires no reply.

Did the Secretary apply the money borrowed in Europe agreeably to the legal appropriations of the Preſident? No, he did not; though ſome of the gentlemen do not acknowledge this, yet the Secretary has clearly acknowledged it himſelf, and has filled his reports with laboured and ingenious apologies for ſo doing; he has ſuggeſted a variety of motives, and taken infinite liberty to charm us with the mighty public advantages reſulting from his doing ſo. He acknowledges having drawn to this country and applied in Europe to uſes for which other monies were appropriated, 3 millions of dollars; out of this he has paid upwards of 400,000 dollars of the French debt to St. Domingo. I do not complain of paying the intereſt due in Europe out of the money obtained there: The gentlemen apply the force of their arguments with great attention to ſupport or apologize for this part of the Secretary's conduct, as if againſt this only the charge in the reſolution lay. But we do not object to applying that money in Holland, which ought to have been brought here if the money which according to the appropriation ſhould have gone to Holland had been put to the uſe here for which the other was intended, a ſimple exchange of money for the purpoſe of conveniency and œconomy is properly one of thoſe caſes to which miniſterial diſcretion may ſolely be extended; but the queſtion is, whether the money has been replaced? The amount of money has not been applied to the uſes intended, conſequently the appropriation has been diſregarded. It is acknowledged that tho' there were upwards of 1,300,000 dollars of the domeſtic ſinking fund, and upwards of 2,300,000 dollars drawn from Europe, beſides the monies applied to the relief of St. Domingo, yet when theſe enquiries began, there was not 1,000,000 dollars applied to the redemption of the public debt, and even yet the whole of the domeſtic appropriation has not been applied to the ſinking fund, notwithſtanding that the public debt now is and has for ſome time been under par. We have it on record, that the Secretary never informed the commiſſioners of draughts he made in Europe, although the fund was excluſively to be at their diſpoſal.

However, I will not detain the committee with minute ſtatements, they are not neceſſary; the Secretary has acknowledged that he drew more money from Europe than the law authoriſed him to do; that he was influenced to do ſo by motives not contemplated in the law, and had either applied it or drawn from Europe with the deſign of applying it to the uſes not authoriſed, and that he has broken in upon the fund appropriated to the diſcharge of the French debt. Indeed the delay of information, the receiving it piecemeal, the abundance of reaſonings and apologies, when only ſimple and plain ſtatements were required, renders a ſcrutiny of all his calculations a work of time and labour; therefore I have contented myſelf with the facts that the Secretary acknwledges and vindicates on the queſtionable ground of policy. It remains to be enquired, had the Secretary a right to depart from the directions of the law, in the execution of it: could he, without a violation of the law, divert the money from its appropriate uſe to purpoſes foreign to the intention of the Legiſlature? He certainly could not. The application of appropriation is the moſt ſacred and important truſt the legiſlature can confer; if they may be made to bend to the will or projecting policy of a financier, there is an end to all ſecurity and confidence. When a legiſlature makes an appropriation of a general fund to a variety of uſes, as has been done with reſpect to the impoſt, tonnage, exciſe, &c. there is neceſſarily a conſiderable degree of diſcretion left with the executive, as far as reſpects preference to one or other of the appropriate uſes; but where the money is appropriated ſolely to a ſpecial purpoſe as in the caſe of the loans, he who executes the laws has no degree of power over the appropriation. There is ample room indeed for diſcretion in many material circumſtances reſpecting them: ſuch as the terms of contract, the times of drawing, the agents employed, &c. But to aſſume or uſe a power of changing the appropriation, is aſſuming a power to repeal the law itſelf in its moſt eſſential authority; it is aſſuming that power of diſpenſing with the laws which produced the late revolution with Great-Britain.

If the will of the miniſter may controul and give another direction to the will of the legiſlature, the ſovereign legiſlative authority is transferred from the repreſentatives of the people to the temporary miniſter.

If we admit that the miniſterial agent is not reſponſible for his conduct, nor ſubject to cenſure, becauſe he is appointed, and in this inſtance authoriſed by the Preſident, we will introduce the long exploded doctrine of Charles I. of Britain, which brought ruin on the king and government. However, there is an eſſential difference, for in the caſe before us the authority and inſtructions given by the Preſident were agreeable to the law; but the conduct of the miniſter was contrary to both.

If, as I have ſaid, the application of money to its appropriated uſes is the moſt ſacred and important truſt which the legiſlature can confer, if the perſon directed to apply the money, applies it to what uſe he pleaſes, he may by that means command all the influence and all the force of the government. I conclude, that betraying that important truſt, partakes of the nature of treaſon.

The queſtion before us is not whether the Secretary has applied it to a good or a bad uſe; whether he, by departing from the legal appropriation ſupported public credit better, or made a more convenient accommodation to what he or his friends ſuppoſe to be the national intereſt. The conſtitution or the laws have not conſtituted him the judge of the national intereſt; nor ſubmitted it to his wiſdom to preſcribe the degree of public credit which the nation ought to poſſeſs.—The public credit and other national intereſts ought to be no other than the legiſlature wills it to be, and ought only to be ſupported by the means and in the manner thereby preſcribed; this is the voice of the conſtitution, the voice of the law, and the voice of reaſon. The Preſident and both branches of the legiſlature being the real as well as the legal repreſentatives of the people, it is reaſonable that they ſhould be the ſole judes of their intereſt. When this houſe repeatedly called for information from the Secretary, they did not call for political eſſays, nor laboured apologies, they did not conſtitute him the judge, or the inſtructor of the legiſlature; they cared nothing about his variety of motives nor extenſive and ſelf-important plans; theſe he might have reſerved to embelliſh a ſyſtem of finance, when he would again be called upon to report to the houſe; they only required an account of his ſtewardſhip. It was time enough to make apologies when he was blamed. Prefacing his ſtatements with apologies, and being irritated at enquiries, and artfully evading ſo many calls for information, diſcovered a conſciouſneſs of blame.

However, I will admit that an executive officer, preſſed by ſome urgent and unexpected neceſſity, may be induced to depart from the authorized path of duty, and have great merit in ſo doing. This may be the caſe with a general of an army or an admiral of a fleet, and, though more rarely, even with a financier. But in ſuch emergency, the officer ſo acting will embrace the earlieſt opportunity to explain the matter and obtain a juſtification whilſt the recent feelings ariſing from the occaſion advocates his cauſe in the public mind.

Has the Secretary done ſo in the preſent inſtance? No; his conduct has been the very reverſe. Notwithſtanding repeated and explicit calls both the laſt ſeſſion and this preſent, the extent of theſe tranſactions was concealed; a bill paſſed this houſe authoriſing another loan of 800,000 dollars—a ſecond bill was urged in an unprecedented manner for a loan of 2,000,000 dollars, and though this was a favorite bill with the miniſter, the very enquiry after this information induced his friends to ſhrink from the buſineſs and deſert the object about which they had diſcovered ſo much ſolicitude.

But when the diſcloſure is made does there appear any urgent neceſſity to juſtify the meaſure? *No*—there was none except what *exiſted* in the unauthoriſed plans of the financier. He informs us that he thought it neceſſary to have always 5 or 600,000 dollars at command. I aſk what law authoriſed him to think ſo? Did the legiſlature judge this neceſſary? *No*. Did he ever ſtate the neceſſity to the legiſlature? No, he did not; and we know he has never been backward in recommending revenue ſyſtems or in contriving uſes for revenue. Suppoſing a ſudden neceſſity for money, ariſing from a diſappointment of ſome remittance, where was the boaſted aid of the bank which was to have adminiſtered aid in all ſudden emergencies? Could not bills have been ſold for caſh when the neceſſity preſſed, or could not a temporary loan have been procured from any of the banks? Certainly they could; loans were obtained at the bank when neceſſity required ſuch aid, and when the public money to a much greater amount was depoſited with the bank. In ſhort no neceſſity of ſtate purpoſes, authoriſed by the legiſlature, exiſted. If there was a neceſſity at all it muſt have ariſen from another quarter; moſt probably from the bank itſelf and its branches.

A key to this ſuggeſtion may be diſcovered from a compariſon of the times of drawing and the ſituation of the bank at ſuch times.

[Here Mr. Findley was called to order upon the ground of this argument not being confined to the reſolution before the committee. He alledged his arguments applied ſtrictly to the charges of violating the law contained in the reſolution; but as a further opportunity of applying the arguments ariſing from neceſſity and diſcretion, would be given, when a ſubſequent reſolution was brought before the committee, he would paſs it now with a very few remarks.]

He ſaid the exerciſe of the power aſſumed by the Secretary was inconſiſtent with that public confidence upon which alone the government was founded; that it was inconſiſtent with the public ſafety and a government of laws. That the Secretary ſeemed to take the whole government upon his ſhoulders, and to conſider all the great intereſts thereof to be committed to his providence. His reports ſpoke the language of a Frederick of Pruſſia or ſome other deſpotic tyrant, who had all the power veſted in himſelf; not the language of a dependant Secretary, under a free and well ordered governmentt!"

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES.

"To ſhame a *Liar*, tell a greater *Lie*."

ONE Peter Wilkins undertook to jump off the monument. He was to mount the rails the moment St. Paul's clock ſhould ſtrike twelve, and he was to jump off at the laſt ſtroke. Every precaution was taken to keep the poor devil from breaking his neck; feather beds, loads of ſtraw, and wool packs, were piled one upon another to an immenſe height. The day came; the ſtreets ſeemed to be paved with faces; the houſes roofed with people. The uſual accidents happened; broken limbs, diſlocations, fractures and contuſions; women with children in their arms were thrown down and trod upon, &c. &c. The moment arrived; the clock ſtruck, honeſt Peter, true to his engagement, mounted upon the baluſtrades: at the laſt ſtroke off he went! "Well and what was the conſequence?" "Ecod, Sir, when he was half way down his heart failed him, and he—*jumped back again!*"

A TINKER being met at the laſt aſſizes for York, by a barriſter walking a little way out of the city, he jocoſely clapped his hand on the fellow's ſhoulder and aſked him, "what news from hell?" "A d—'d deal, (replied the tinker) a wall is juſt fallen down." "Well, (returned the counſellor) it is to be built up again I ſuppoſe?" "I don't know, (ſays the other) there is a great diſpute about it, between the Pope and the Devil." "And how (cried the long-robed gentlman) do you think the matter will go?" "I don't know (anſwered the tinker) the Pope has moſt *money*, but the Devil has moſt *Lawyers*."